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1. The Czechoslovakian Textile Enterprises, national corporation has its main offices at Na Prikopech, Zivnostenska banka (Bank of Trade) in Prague. In February 1948 Dr. Ivan Holy, formerly general manager of Svit national corporation in Gottwaldov, was named general manager of the Czechoslovakian Textile Enterprises. The management of the factories under the control of the national corporation is supervised from various branch offices, one of which is at Jihlava (050/M61). It is reported that the main office for this area has recently been moved to Domanin (050/M13). As part of a decentralization program, this area may be split with branch offices at Havlickuv Brod (050/M64) and Trebon (050/R16) as well as at Domanin.
2. The area management office at Jihlava (or Domanin) is managed by Hejsek and supervises 38 factories including the following, some of which are undergoing reorganization:
 - a. The Nova Bystrice factory No. 105, formerly Roesel, consists of a knitting plant. A weaving section at the factory was abolished at the end of 1948. Subordinate to this factory are two plants, the former Neubauer and Westlauser factories in Hurky (N50/P95). The Nova Bystrice (050/R37) plant employs about 400 persons and until the beginning of 1950 manufactured knitted outer garments such as sweaters and blouses. In the reorganization of the industry that took place in January 1950, this plant passed under the direct control of the Wool Enterprises of Strakonice (N50/Q49), formerly the Fez Factory. The Nova Bystrice plant now produces primarily boot linings for Svit, Gottwaldov.
 - b. The Slavonice (049/R57) plant employed about 120 persons until its abolition in January 1950.
 - c. The Jindrichuv Hradec (050/R28) plant, formerly Scherman, has been abolished, together with several smaller textile plants in Jindrichuv Hradec. A huge factory is being built there, intended at first for the united textile plants in Jindrichuv Hradec, but more recently planned for use by other industries.
 - d. Two factories in Novy Etynk (050/R39) employ a total of about 600 employees and produce military clothing, primarily gloves.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 2 -

- e. The Luka nad Jihlavou (050/M62) factory employs about 400 and manufactures knitted goods.
- f. Six factories in Jihlava, including the former Adam and Seidner, Emil Seidner and Fischer and Oesterreicher plants, are in the process of liquidation.
- g. Two factories at Havlickuv Brod, both formerly Vesely plants, have been abolished.

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- 3. The workers and in some cases the buildings and machinery of the abolished textile plants are being put at the disposal of the machine industry. Because of the sharp decline in exports of Czech textiles to western countries since the Communist assumption of power in 1948, there is a tendency to cut the capacity of the industry to one-third of its prewar level and to divert employment to the heavy industries. This tendency is noticeable in all centers of the textile industry, especially in Brno and northern Bohemia. There is an attempt in many factories of the corporation to institute the system initiated by Svit under which work-shops within the factory are semi-autonomous and each section sells its production to the section next in line in furthering the manufacture of the finished article. This system is intended to increase the efficiency of the workers by increasing the controls on their production. Workers are, however, quite dissatisfied with the system.
- 4. Wool imported from non-satellite countries, as Australia and New Zealand, is being used only for export, primarily to the USSR. Wool imported from the USSR is so poorly prepared that it can be used only when mixed with large quantities of good wool from other exporting areas. If the wool from the USSR is not worked up immediately upon being received, it tends to decay because of the foreign matter it contains. Soviet officials will not accept finished woolen goods manufactured with wool from the USSR.
- 5. Cotton is imported primarily from the USSR, although some high grade cotton is obtained from Egypt. The quality of cotton exported by the Soviet Union is better than their wool, but is still not carefully worked up. Only cotton goods produced from high grade cotton is accepted by the USSR. Without imports of raw wool, cotton and silk from non-Soviet countries, Czechoslovakia would not be able to fulfill its contracts for textiles to the USSR, at present the largest market for Czech goods.
- 6. Good quality rayon and artificial staple fiber (bunicita striz) is being produced in Czechoslovakia. Small quantities of nylon, orlon and perlon are being imported from the West, and production of perlon has been started experimentally in the Elita factory in Warnsdorf (051/F87) and in the factory of the Spolek pro chemickou a hutni (Association for Chemical and Metallurgical Production) at Usti nad Labem (N51/F44) or at Rybitvi (051/M60). Silon is produced primarily at the Bata plants in Batizovce (Q50/D58) and in Batov Otrokovice (P50/O11). Artificial cupreous silk (rayon) is being produced in the Batov Otrokovice plant; acetate rayon is being made somewhere in Slovakia.* Alginat fibers from the artificial fibers are being worked up experimentally. Some rayon is produced by a factory in Senica (P49/T05), but most of the rayon used by the Czech textile industry is imported from the Netherlands.
- 7. Simple colors are supplied to the Czechoslovakian Textile Enterprises by Spolek pro chemickou a hutni. Supplies are insufficient because the Association lacks the raw materials, equipment and skilled workers. Equipment is being imported from Switzerland and the Netherlands; the chemicals are obtained domestically, largely from Synthesia. Textile dyeing is done by the four Colora factories in As, part of Colora National Enterprise in Liberec (051/G16). These factories, which employ 560 workers, ready the semi-finished textiles of the Czechoslovakian Textile Enterprises for sale. A research organization for the textile industry

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 3 -

is located in Brno, but it suffers from a lack of funds and the necessity to conform to production plans. The production of inexpensive synthetic fibers is being emphasized. Knitting needles and bobbins for the textile industry are in short supply.

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[REDACTED] This may refer to a very fine woven metallic mesh produced from a combination of copper and rayon; or it may refer to a technique of applying a copperish sheen to rayon cloth by chemical means.

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